

Blood Glucose and Insulin Procedures

_____ (Name of Student)	_____ (Grade/Teacher)	
_____ (Name of Physician or Health Care Provider)	_____ (Contact telephone #)	
_____ (Name of Medication)	_____ (Dosage)	_____ (Time)

Medication must be dispensed following the School District Medication Policy.

RESPONSIBILITIES FOR MONITORING BLOOD GLUCOSE AND ADMINISTERING INSULIN:

OBSERVED

YES NO

- | | | |
|-------|-------|---|
| _____ | _____ | Diabetes Checklist returned |
| _____ | _____ | Correct use of blood glucose monitor |
| _____ | _____ | Demonstrates knowledge of self-administration of insulin |
| _____ | _____ | Proper timing and documentation of monitoring blood glucose |
| _____ | _____ | Proper timing for administration of insulin |
| _____ | _____ | Demonstrates appropriate use of supplies |
| _____ | _____ | Follows appropriate method for disposal of supplies |
| _____ | _____ | Keeps treatment for low/high blood sugar with own belongings in case of a secondary student in his/her own locker |
| _____ | _____ | Agrees to seek assistance from school personnel as needed |

The student (does/does not) demonstrate meeting the above specified responsibilities. The privilege of monitoring blood glucose and self-administration of insulin (will/will not) be allowed.

_____ (Student's Signature)	_____ (Date)	_____ (RN's Signature/Date)
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Comments: _____

My child will be responsible for carrying this medication and will self-administer. My child agrees to follow the District's procedures concerning the handling and administration of this medication.

_____ (Parent/Guardian's Signature)	_____ (Date)
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Source: "Diabetes Management in the School Setting", 1998, Missouri Association of School Nurses.

Expectations of the Student in Diabetes Care

“Children and youths should be able to implement their diabetes care in school with parental consent to the extent that is appropriate for the student’s development and his or her experiences with diabetes” (*Diabetes Care*, 25:S122-S125, 2002 © 2002 by the American Diabetes Association). The “Blood Glucose and Insulin Procedures” form outlines what a student is capable of performing and how medication will be dispensed according to School District’s Medication Policy.

Below is an outline of ages at which children should be able to perform self-care tasks.

1. *Preschool and day care.* The preschool child is usually unable to perform diabetes tasks independently. By 4 years of age, children may be expected to generally cooperate in diabetes tasks.
2. *Elementary school.* The child should be expected to cooperate in all diabetes tasks at school. By age 8 years, with supervision most children are able to perform their own fingerstick blood glucose tests. By age 10, with supervision some children can administer insulin.
3. *Middle school or junior high school.* The student should be able to administer insulin with supervision and perform self-monitoring of blood glucose when not experiencing a low blood glucose level.
4. *High school.* When not experiencing a low blood glucose level, the student should be able to perform self-monitoring of blood glucose. In high school, adolescents should be able to administer insulin without supervision.

Reminder – at any age, individuals with diabetes may require assistance to perform a blood glucose test when blood glucose is low.

Source: “*Diabetes Care*” 25:S122-S125, 2002 © by the American Diabetes Association, Inc.